The People's Korea

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S. Korean Student Movement Being Radicalized for Armed Resistance As Scores of Students Punished

Presidential Appearances in N. Pyongan Prov. Increased Production of Mining Machines Urged

On Oct. 26 and 27 President Kim Il Sung was visiting at factories and enterprises in North Pyongan Province, including the border city of Sinuiju.

The chief executive, in his speech made at a consultative meeting of officials concerned on Oct. 27, said that mining machine industry should be developed in such a way as to carry out the four major construction tasks – reclaiming tideland, obtaining new land and building the Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Station.

Among the mining equipment the chief executive listed were excavators, high-speed tunnelling machines, rock-drills, crashers and loading machines.

The DPRK top leader told the Rakwon Machine Plant the need to boost the production of mining machines.

In his Oct. 26 on-the-spot guidance at the nation's leading maker of mining equipment, President Kim Il Sung said that excavators, drilling machines and various other mining machines of different standards should be produced in a large quantity to help mechanize operations at ore and coal mines.

In another mining plant, identified as the August 9 Factory, the chief executive watched the high-speed tunnelling machine shop and other major production processes and stressed the same point.

In his Oct. 27 inspection at Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill, President Kim Il Sung called for redoubling of its production capacity by 1984.

Outlining the results of his inspection, the chief executive said that the Rakwon Machine Plant should produce more oxygen separators, the Aug. 28 Factory produce machines needed for the development of fisheries satisfactorily and set the target of high-speed tunnelling machine production for the Aug. 9 Factory.

Traditional Musical Instruments to Korean Schools Here

It was learned recently that President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, a top-ranking young leader, jointly sent a large number of gifts to Korean schools here.

The gifts included 100 sets of over 1,000 Korean traditional musical instruments.

A large number of stuffed animals and plants of the DPRK have been presented to Korean schools here.

The two top-ranking leaders of the DPRK presented in Sep. 150 sets of 36 kinds of imitation fruits and vegetables, 150 sets of imitation frogs and the same number of sets of 5 kinds of porcelains.

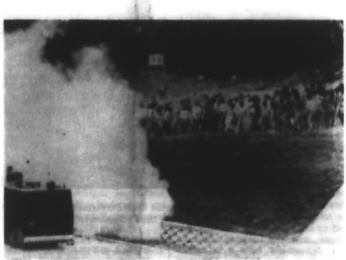

Photo: Students of Seoul National University stoned a police car spewing tear gas in an anti-"government" demonstration on campus on May 28. (AP)

Since its seizure of power, the Chon junta has taken the first series of strict measures against students to deal with their alleged political activities as Seoul National University on Nov. 3 announced the expulsion of 13 students and the suspension of 58 other students.

Those students were charged with playing a leading role in a series of students' anti-Chon protest, the Japanese Kyodo News Agency reported on Nov. 3.

Of the 13, six allegedly instigated the Oct. 23 on-campus demonstration which the others marred a six-day school festival which ended on Oct. 31, the Kyodo said.

The scale of strict measure indicates Chon's puzzlement at students' anti-"government" protest.

According to the Nov. 4 issue of south Korean vernacular The Dong-A Ilbo, Kwon Ehyouk, President of Seoul National University, said in a letter of warning that the "recent student violence has shocked all who value the prestigious university." However, a seasoned foreign diplomatic observer here said that the student action has shocked the whole structure of the Chon Du Hwan regime.

As the Japanese vernacular Asahi Shimbun analyzed in its Nov. 5 issue, "No signs to show that students will stay quiet."

(See Gist of Article on Page 8)

The students' anti-Chon protest actions which started to be active in Seoul in the middle of September, spread to local cities such as Kwangju, involving over 10 prestigious universities including Seoul National, Yonsei, Koryo and Ehwa Woman's universities.

Proof of well-organized demonstrations was clear in the fact that students are prepared in advance to fight with riot police, using steel pipes and pieces of lumber.

Another convincing evidence is to be found in the objection to specific policies and the measures of the Chon junta: "Opposition to the '88 Olympics" and "Opposition to Economic Cooperation between Korea and Japan."

Pyongyang Oks Shorter Beijing-Tokyo Air Route

Pyongyang showed a flexibility toward its territorial air space question when it permitted on Nov. 4 civil airline to fly over its territory for a Beijing-Pyongyang-Wonsan (Munchon)-Tokyo flight.

The official Radio Pyongyang monitored here on Nov. 4 said that an agreement was reached on opening a straight airline link between Beijing and Tokyo passing through the DPRK air space.

The agreement was signed in Pyongyang on Nov. 3 between DPRK Civil Aviation Bureau Director Kim Yo Ung and Dr. Assad Kotaite, President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) at the conclusion of the latter's five-day stay in the capital.

The opening of the reported new route will cut the flight time between Tokyo and Beijing by one hour, Tokyo's leading vernacular daily The Asahi Shimbun said in its Nov. 5 issue.

At the talks the DPRK Civil Aviation Bureau Director assured the ICAO counterpart that the air space "will be available for the civil airplanes of all countries serving the operation of the international air-

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Dipl. Relations Set up with Vanuatu

Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) – An agreement on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Vanuatu was signed on October 1 in New York.

The agreement was signed by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is Chief of the Permanent Observer Mission of the DPRK to the United Nations and the Diplomatic Secretary of the Republic of Vanuatu on behalf of their respective home governments.

Choson Sinbo Awarded Julium Fucik Medal

At the 9th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists held in Moscow recently, Julium Fucik Medal was awarded to Choson Sinbo, Korean-language daily paper published here.

The medals were also awarded to Kim Gi Nam, Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) and Chairman of the CC of the Korean Journalists' Union, and Chong Ha Chon, First Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the paper.

An official of Czechoslovakian Embassy here on Nov. 10 told a staff reporter of The People's Korea that Mr. Julium Fucik who died in a prison in Berlin in 1943 when he was fourty-five years old, is famous for his active role as a journalist in anti-Nazis movement in Czechoslovakia.

Seoul's Repeated Provocation Against Pyongyang

Despite Pyongyang's repeated warnings, south Korean troops on Nov. 3 fired scores of rounds of machinegun ammunition and 105mm howitzer shells at DPRK posts across the Demilitalized Zone (DMZ). A U.S. high-flying spy plane SR-71 violated the DPRK's air space on the same day.

(See Earlier DPRK Accusations in the Previous Issue of the PK)

The official Korean Central News Agency, in its statement dated Nov. 4, said "Over 10 fully armed personnel at their position in the DMZ (south of Pyongyang) fired "scores of machinegun bullets at our (DPRK) post on the opposite side around 14 hours 20 minutes on Nov. 4."

The KCNA broadcast monitored here also said that the armed personnel on the same day fired "even 105mm howitzer" at DPRK posts in the DMZ on the left side of the River Rimjin "around 14 hours 38 minutes."

According to another KCNA broadcast monitored on the same day, the photo-taking SR-71 flew across the Korean Peninsula. The SR flight was from the "air above Kangryong Peninsula on the West

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Nation-Wide Support to Agriculture

Visit to DPRK by Ehime University Professor Funada Shu

Irrigation was basically completed in all the farms of the DPRK. This is a key to the country's developed agriculture. Photo shows a part of the Pyongnam Irrigation, South Pyongan Province.

Introduced here is an article written by Ehime University Professor Funada Shu on his visit to the DPRK, especially on the country's agriculture:

I visited the DPRK from July 17 to 27 this year, as one of a 11-member delegation representing the Chugoku and Shikoku districts. The delegation was headed by Imabori Seiji, President of Hiroshima Women's University. I was invited by Professor Abe Kazunari of Yamaguchi University to be a member of the delegation to the DPRK. I readily accepted his invitation.

Before my visit, I made a request to the Korean Society for Cultural Relation with Foreign Countries that I wanted to see "agricultural research systems" and "the reality of agriculture" in detail. However, I doubted if I could see many things as I requested, and thought that even if I could do so, it was doubtful if I would be able to judge properly the things I would see, since I was the only member of the delegation who was related to agriculture. Thinking so, I arrived at Pyongyang Airport at 12:00 on July 17.

The result of my visit to the DPRK was that none of such worries I had was necessary. On the last day of our stay there, we had a frank talk with the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. At the meeting the society's vice-Chairman Mr. Kim said that he did not know many delegations that had visited as many facilities as our delegation did.

Actually, the ten days in the DPRK were very much meaningful to us. I would like to write about my impression of the DPRK's present agriculture and agricultural science.

Surprisingly High Output

Before the visit, I knew only a little about the DPRK's agriculture. The only thing I knew was that since the establishment of the DPRK its agriculture had been highly developed as a result of the consistent agriculture promotion policy of the government. Moreover, I knew almost nothing about the situation of agricultural science in the country.

By visiting various places by car during the 10-day stay, not only I but also other members of our party were strongly impressed by green mountains and well-growing rice plants and well-arranged fields, including those of maize.

The DPRK's agriculture has developed into cooperative agriculture from privately-managed agriculture and in the future, it will develop into complete state-run agriculture. At present, it is at the stage where cooperation is being completed.

Its cooperative farms are estimated to number about 3,800. We visited the Chilgol Cooperative Farm outside of Pyongyang.

The cooperative farm was set up in 1954. It was a mid-size farm with 300 houses and 600 hectares of arable land. On its 300-hectare paddy fields, rice plants were growing well and maize, vegetable and fruit gardens were well taken care of and weeded.

They would have a good crop this year, too, I thought. This year's estimated per-hectare rice crop was 8.5 tons and that of maize 10 tons at the farm, I was told.

Irrigation: Basis of Agriculture

A farm house to which we paid a surprise visit was clean and well-arranged. Farmers are provided with houses by the state. The house we visited was also a state-provided house. In the nursery, we saw many children sleeping and well taken care of. I thought that the cooperative farm we visited was a model farm, which was frequently visited by foreign visitors. However, all the farms we saw through the windows of our cars on the way from Pyongyang to Wonsan and from Pyongyang to Kaesong, were all like Chilgol. Seeing these farms, I thought that nation-wide efforts to develop agriculture had been successful.

Irrigation facilities to use the waters of the Amrok, Chongchon and Taedong rivers have been basically completed. Artificial lakes with some 100-150 million tons of water for irrigation have been built.

We visited one of those artificial lakes, the Taesong Lake. This visit made me think a new that the basis of agriculture was irrigation.

The DPRK's agriculture with an estimated crop of 9.5 million tons this year is on a fairly high level when its topographical situation is considered – it is mountainous and only 17 percent of its total area is arable (2 million hectares).

Preoccupied with a possible agricultural crisis in Japan, I was very much envy the DPRK's agriculture as an agronomist in an "advanced country"–Japan. Japan's food self-sufficiency rate is 35 percent and its rice production is controlled. It relys heavily on foreign countries for a large part of its food supply.

Same Aims Sought in Agricultural Science

The DPRK has two agricultural institutes. One is in one of the largest cities of the western district, Sariwon, and another in Wonsan in the western district. We visited the latter. We were shown about the institute, acompanied by the institute's president and deans.

According to them, the main aim of the education at the institute was to train technically skillful persons who would lead farmers in production techniques.

The main themes of research concern development of agricultural methods which would serve to save energy and a green revolution based on the conservation of nature. It may be natural that the themes they study should be similar to those of Japanese agronomists.

"Agriculture is greatly affected by the natural environment. If one compares the DPRK with Japan, land and weather conditions are quite similar in both countries. Exchange of agronomists between the two countries will surely contribute toward developing agriculture in both countries. It is a matter of great regret that such exchange is not yet active, because of several reasons. I would like to make more efforts to activate exchange of agricultural literature, exchange among societies and agronomists."

This is a summary of my speech made at the Wonsan Agricultural Institute and at a friendly meeting with the cultural relation society of the DPRK.

I am looking forward to visiting the DPRK again.

14,000-ton Cargo Ship Launched, Gymnasium, Prophylactic Mouth Disease Hospital, Movilon Mill Built In Hamhung

At Chongjin

Another 14,000-ton cargo ship "Oun Youth" was launched at the Chongjin Shipyard, North Hamgyong Province, on October 18. The new cargo ship was built in less than three months mainly by the young workers of the shipyard.

This is the second 14,000-ton cargo ship the shipyard built this year after the "Chipsan" built in May.

At Hamhung

Three new buildings were recently erected in Hamhung, an industrial city on the eastern coast of Korea.

They are a South Hamgyong provincial gymnasium, a prophylactic mouth disease hospital and a movilon mill.

The new provincial gymnasium is a three-storeyed sports center equipped with various sports facilities and equipment, including those of volleyball, basketball, table tennis, boxing, calisthenics and gymnastics. Various sports events can be held simultaneously in the gymnasium.

It also has a large auditorium, projectors and a video-recorder and a room for dissemination of scientific knowledge of physical culture and sports with a large number of books on sports technique. On each storey recreation facilities for sportsmen are found.

A modern prophylactic mouth disease hospital was also built in Hamhung. This 170-room hospital consists of four buildings. It is equipped with many modern medical facilities and equipment in more than 600 kinds.

This hospital stresses prevention of the diseases and can provide all necessary treatment.

The last edifice newly built is a modern movilon mill. At the mill built in one year or so all the processes from the undiluted solution process to spinning, heat treatment and package processes are linked by thousands of machines and installations.

The building of the mill made it possible to solve the problem of cotton for beddings by use of rich domestic raw materials and supply raw and other materials more sufficiently to various domains of the national economy.

South Hamgyong provincial gymnasium

Inside of a prophylactic mouth disease hospital

Appeal Proposes Conference of Korean Youth N., S. & Abroad

An appeal to the south Korean and overseas Korean youth and students was adopted at the fourth-day session of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on October 23. Noting that the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK was held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung and with the attendance of youth delegates from over 130 countries of the five continents, the appeal says:

The congress which is of epochal significance in the development of the youth movement in our country proudly reviewed the brilliant course of victory covered by the LSWYK under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea over the past decade and unfolded a far-reaching blueprint to successfully carry out the new magnificent programme set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and develop the Korean youth movement on to a higher stage.

More keenly conscious of the noble mission assumed by our youth before the era to build a unified sovereign state, rich and strong and independent, on this land of three thousand, ri as beautiful as silk embroidery, we extend this appeal with warm sentiments of kinship to you youth and students in south Korea and abroad fighting a strenuous struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

Great feats of our resourceful youth who dedicate their burning passion of youth to the proud cause of patriotism are also shining in the southern land where struggle is going on. The youth and students of south Korea brilliantly decorated the 1970's with a heroic epic of righteous struggle for democracy and reunification and crowned it with victories which will shine long in the annals.

In particular, the heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising in May last year which shook the world was a great historic event which demonstrated to the whole world the burning patriotism and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the valiant youth and students and 800,000 Kwangju citizens and recorded a most brilliant page in history of resistance of the south Korean people.

To overthrow the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan clique in south Korea and reunify the country is the supreme task of the nation which brooks not a moment's delay and the greatest national duty facing the Korean youth movement today.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who is making tireless efforts to terminate the national tragedy caused by division and bring a unified fatherland to the fifty million fellow countrymen, put forward a new epochal proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as the most reasonable way to reunify the country on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, reflecting the urgent historic demand of the nation.

In order to carry into effect the proposal for founding a confederal state and reunify the country, the south Korean society must be democratised first of all.

Hold high the torchlight of the national salvation struggle against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and for the attainment of national sovereignty!

Let the youth of all strata desirous of democracy and reunification wage a vigorous joint struggle, by firmly uniting with each other and uniting with all the patriotic and democratic forces as firm as a rock!

Expose and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism at each step!

Do not be fooled by the vicious scheme of U.S. imperialism to put you on the altar of a criminal war of aggression!

Overseas youth and students,

Support in every way the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean youth and students for independence, democracy and reunification and roundly expose and condemn the brutal murder and treacheries committed by the Chon Du Hwan clique!

Indict to the whole world the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism in Korea and courageously rise up in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance together with the youth in the homeland!

Arouse more powerfully broad international support to the just struggle of the south Korean youth and students for democracy and reunification!

Let us all dedicate all our strength, wisdom and ardent passion of patriotism to the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country!

We have already proposed in the joint statement of political parties and public organisations in the northern half to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification and widely discuss there all problems concerning reunification including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, proceeding from the desire to accelerate the movement for reunification on a nation-wide scale through the unity of all patriotic forces.

In this connection, we solemnly propose to hold, to begin with, a youth conference for the promotion of reunification participated in by representatives of broad segments of youth in the north and south and abroad who oppose the Chon Du Hwan traitorous clique and desire reunification.

Bright and hopeful is the future of our fatherland and the future of our youth.

With the lodestar of Juche throwing its rays together with the sun of Juche, the solid foundation for the future of the fatherland has been laid and a new epoch of national prosperity and grandeur is firmly promised.

Let us all struggle and struggle with firm conviction of victory to bring a unified country where we will live and all the fellow countrymen will enjoy happiness!

Moscow Hosts World Press Conf. for Reunification

A World Conference of Journalists for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Moscow on October 21 with a large attendance amid the attention of world progressive pressmen.

Attending the conference were members of the journalists delegations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Poland, Puerto Rico, Romania, the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, Somalia, the South West Africa People's Organisation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania, the Soviet Union, Viet Nam, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe and representatives of the International Organisation of Journalists, the World Council of Peace, the Organisation of African Journalists, the Arab Journalists Federation and the Latin American Federation of Journalists, over 200 in all.

Also invited there were the members of the Korean journalists delegation headed by Kim Gi Nam, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), and Pak Jae Il, a reporter of radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Ksarta Noudenstseng, President of the International Organisation of Journalists, made an opening address.

At the conference, a vice-president of the International Organisation of Journalists made a keynote report on the subject "To Put an End to the Division of Korea and Realize Her Reunification Is the Greatest National Desire of the Korean People and a Common Task of the World People" and Kim Gi Nam made a supplementary report.

The reporter and speakers unanimously expressed support to the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, saying that it is a most fair and reasonable one for reunification of Korea.

They stressed that in order to ease tension and remove the danger of war in Korea the U.S. authorities must accept with sincerity the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw their troops from south Korea in accordance with the U.N. resolution, stop plotting for the permanent split of Korea and give up the "two Koreas" plot at once as unanimously desired by the Korean people and the world people.

They stressed that progressive journalists and pressmen of the world would wage broader press and propaganda activities in support of the new proposal for national reunification and express full solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the country, holding high the pen of justice.

Attendants of Prague International Women's Conf. Support Bi-System Confederation

Delegates of various countries attending the World Women's Congress for Equality, National Independence and Peace (Oct. 8-13) and the 8th Congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation (Oct. 15) held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, published a statement in joint name in support of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and democratisation of the south Korean society.

The joint statement was signed by women delegates of various circles such as parliamentarians, scholars, lawyers, women of the press and public figures from 72 countries of five continents including Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Uganda, the United States, Britain and Zimbabwe, and delegates of 15 international organisations, 236 in all.

The joint statement says:

Korea was divided by foreign forces and has suffered from immeasurable pains and tragedy.

Korea, for five thousands years, had existed peacefully as a homogeneous nation with her own history.

However, due to 36-year long occupation of south Korea by the U.S., the Korean nation has been unable to live harmoniously on the Peninsula.

The U.S. nuclear presence in south Korea endangers peace and security in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world.

With the help of the U.S. Administration, the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan continues undemocratic draconic rule in south Korea.

The reunification of Korea is an issue of national sovereignty, with which no one has the right to interfere. It accords to the peace and security of Asia and the world as well as ours and the call for reunification deserves the unanimous support of the peace-loving people throughout the world.

We, here, therefore, demand following:

1. The U.S. should cease its backing of the Chon Du Hwan junta and should promptly withdraw its nuclear weapons and military forces from south Korea.

2. The U.S. should put an end to all acts leading to increase tension on the Peninsula and of provocative acts against the DPRK.

3. The present fascist rule of

(Continued on page 7)

Delegates of various countries–236 in all–signed the statement to support Korea's reunification.

Speech of South Korean Delegate

The head of the delegation of south Korean youth and students made a congratulatory speech at the second day session of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on October 21 in Pyongyang. He said:

This congress convened at a time when the Juche revolution is being stoutly carried forward under the wise guidance of the great leader General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is a significant grand meeting of honourable successors to the revolution which will record one more remarkable, great monument in the history of our youth movement and bring earlier the bright future of the cause of Juche.

Noting that thanks to the great Juche idea and outstanding guidance of the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung, the world's best socialist system has been established in the northern half of the DPRK, he continued:

Today our socialist fatherland is throwing its rays all over the world as a country of boundless glory which has provided a firm guarantee for splendidly carrying out the sacred cause of Juche and unswervingly carrying it forward, by holding the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who perfectly personifies in himself the ideas, leadership ability and personality of the great leader in high esteem as a lodestar of Juche.

In the south where human dignity and national sovereignty are totally trampled underfoot, Kimilsungism is rapidly spreading with a great attraction among the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other broad popular masses, particularly among us young people and students, along with the people's desire for independence which is constantly growing stronger.

Today the great banner of Kimilsungism is powerfully fluttering above us in the south as a powerful torch burning the vicious colonial fascist rule and as a shining beacon brightly illumining the road to a bright future. Following this immortal banner, we young people and students have adorned the past ten years with the fierce flames of the worthwhile struggle against fascism and for realising democracy and achieving reunification of the country.

Pointing to the tasks facing the south Korean youth in the sacred struggle for national salvation to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he continued:

Holding high the banner of Kimilsungism, we will firmly build up the leading nuclei, arm the broad sections of young people and students with the Juche world outlook and rally them as firm as a rock around the great leader General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il to glorify the youth eternally on the road of the cause of Juche.

As our immediate task we will further intensify the struggle against fascism and for democracy to overthrow the Chon Du Hwan gang of murderers and establish a patriotic democratic government and more valiantly wage the resistance struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation to explode the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in south Korea.

In particular, we will vigorously wage a just patriotic struggle to carry into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader General Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Remember Kwangju Incident: Asian Bureau Australia

More than a year has passed since the tragic incident happened in Kwangju, south Korea.

"And as for Kwangju. . . although the city is filled with soldiers and police and intelligence agents, the people refuse to forget."

This came in an article carried in the July edition of the Asian Bureau Australia, a monthly newspaper published in Australia.

Its staff reporter Wendy Poussard spent three weeks in south Korea in May this year and went to Kwangju on the first anniversary of the incident commemorated in the following article.

At the express bus terminal in Seoul, a crowd waits for Kwangju buses. Today, May 17, most of the passengers are young soldiers in uniform, some with their girl-friends, saying self-conscious good-byes. They seem reluctant and vulnerable. In Kwangju these uniforms, these same faces, will be symbols of terror.

It is one year now since the 'Kwangju saiei'. Sometimes it is called a 'riot' or a 'rebellion' but in Kwangju people say these words are wrong. If they must use an English word they sometimes call it the 'tragedy' but usually the 'incident'.

The bus travels south down the highway past reconstructed villages of the New Community Movement. A brave new face for the world, each brightly tiled settlement advertises prosperity, economic stability, investment opportunity. The landscape is idyllic, controlled and domesticated by human influence: mountain and forest, road and river, bridge and tunnel, the rice-fields ploughed and waiting for planting. Only people and the weather remain intractible. It is too cold and dry this year. And as for Kwangju . . . although the city is filled with soldiers and police and intelligence agents, the people refuse to forget.

I had forgotten how pleasant Kwangju can look, it's trees in leaf, fountains playing and broad streets freshened by the spring, the mountains around a soft blue. It is south Korea's fifth city. About 800,000 people live here and it is the capital of South Cholla Province. There are many schools and colleges as well as light and medium industries, textiles, food processing, automobile assembly.

May 1980

One year ago, in mid-May 1980, hundreds of thousands of students gathered in the streets in south Korea demanding democratic reforms and an end to martial law. In particular they called for the resignation of Chun Du-hwan, a general who had seized control of the army and was also, at that time, acting head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. General Chun was moving towards the presidency, and students realised that he would swiftly reverse the tentative trend towards a more open, more participative society.

On May 17 1980 martial law was expanded throughout Korea. Universities were closed and occupied by the military. Thousands were arrested. Nevertheless students in Kwangju managed to gather and continued to demonstrate. Each day they marched peacefully from campuses into the city centre.

Paratroopers were ordered to the city to crush this resistance completely, and they attacked students with extraordinary brutality. The citizens of Kwangju, outraged by the killing and maiming of their young people, joined the protest. Day by day, the crowds grew larger until by the 21st, an estimated 200,000 people had gathered and succeeded in driving the army completely out of the city.

Students initially armed themselves with stones and sticks, and later with spades, hammers and hoes. On Wednesday 21 the crowd took over military trucks, armored personnel carriers, jeeps and buses in the downtown area. On this day, groups also captured weapons from city armories: some evidence suggests that government agents incited students to take up arms in order to justify the forceful re-occupation of the city.

During the incident, the Martial Law Command cut off communications to the province and surrounded the city with troops and tanks. On May 27 tanks, helicopters and troops reentered the city and smashed through the barricades. Killings resumed and in less than two hours the army regained control of Kwangju.

US Relation: A Change Of Heart

The south Korean government is supported by the presence of about 40,000 US troops. At the time of the Kwangju incident the US State Department called for 'maximum restraint', and rejected a mediating role on the grounds that it was inappropriate for a foreign power to become involved in the conflict. But on May 22 a Defence Department spokesman told reporters in Washington:

The south Koreans have asked General John Wickham, the US commander in Korea, to release some Korean units from his control (for 'riot control'). We have agreed to do it.

Kwangju people are bitter over this decision, which openly and officially gave Chun the troops necessary to put their city and province back under the control of martial law.

There is some hard-edged talk now about 'imperialism', and a feeling, that the US, once seen by the south Korean people as a 'guardian angel', has betrayed its trust. If support for Chun's government continues 'the US government will be increasingly hated' Kwangju activists warn.

Emotions Are Forbidden

Now, one year later, the people of the city are remembering. Police confiscate the black ribbons which students wear. 'It is not only actions which are forbidden' a young man says angrily. 'Feelings are forbidden too. We are not allowed to express emotions!'

Some shopkeepers close their shops. At the universities there are no classes, but students mill about restlessly on campus. Professors have been instructed to keep them out of the buildings and to prevent meetings. Bus loads of riot-troops are parked outside the university gates and in the city square. The windows are covered with steel mesh and the buses are accompanied by vehicles like shining black garbage trucks with flashing lights.

(Continued on page 5)

Cholla People Want Freedom

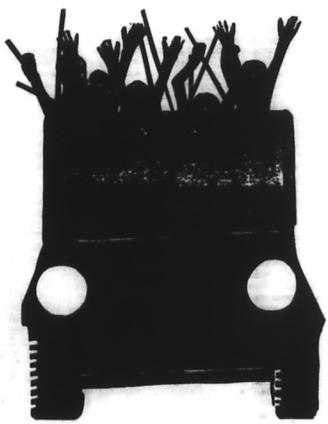
In the past, the province has been economically disadvantaged and its people are sensitive about the low esteem in which they were held by Confucian sophisticates of Seoul. Cholla people were likened to willows before the wind or mud flats that quickly lost the imprint of a passing foot.

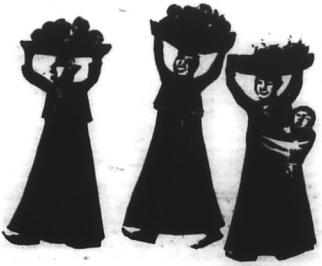
'The bean-sprout general' came from this province. He led the farmers' rebellion of 1894, and preached 'Tonghak', an 'Eastern Learning' of cultural nationalism and people's rights. Kwangju was a centre of strong opposition to Japanese colonial rule in the uprising of 1919 and in the student protests which brought down Syngman Rhee's government in 1960.

In recent years, Cholla's most famous sons are the poet Kim Chi-ha and opposition politician Kim Dae-jung, whose fame has grown in proportion to the severity of their suppression. Another Kwangju poet explains:

Our people want freedom both local and economic. Historically, Cholla-do people are very strong and the government does not help them. We are treated like slaves.

When the bus arrives in Kwangju I walk away from the bus-station before taking a taxi.





(Continued from page 4)

This city has many stories now, many memories. People are remembering the sound of gunfire by night, and their intense fear, and at the heart of fear, a strange sense of peace.

I thought I would die then, I knew there was absolutely nothing I could do.

No Official Enquiry

No-one knows how many died in the incident. There has been no official accounting of casualties, no enquiry by the government, the city or the army. Some estimate that about two thousand died, and many thousands were injured, or imprisoned, or tortured, or lost their jobs, or were expelled from universities and schools. Every story of death has an ironic twist, as if the killings were completely arbitrary, life missed by an hour, or a street or chance event.

Today people remember the bodies of friends bleeding in the street, by the fountain, at the YWCA and the Centre.

When I close my eyes I see him in front of me now, just as he was then. He was always very kind, very brave. Now he is dead my feelings are indescribable.

People say that the children wept for a long time afterwards. Weeks later they would suddenly burst into tears at the sight of a uniform. In another city a woman tells me a story about a young paratrooper who fought in the incident 'All he does now', she said, 'is to sit in the church all day and cry.'

Legends Are Born

There are joyful memories too which already take on a legendary quality. People remember a time of elation, a brief overwhelming experience of freedom when students and citizens forced the soldiers out of the city and marched through the streets to the applause of the crowd. Old women and taxi drivers and high school children offered whatever they could give but some students went hungry for days rather than take food from abandoned shops, or money from the desks in the Provincial Offices where they made their headquarters.

One witness, Father Kim Yongnyong wrote in his diary . . .

What was there to regret? The entire citizenry was volunteering to cook rice and bring water and soft drinks as well as money. They were proud fighters giving up their youth for freedom and the people's rights. How could they ever be called 'hooligans', 'seeds of discontent' or 'impure elements'? Were they not patriots who had risen up on behalf of their country? Ah the flags fluttering in the breeze!

Death Procession

A former pastor of Namdong Church, Father Kim is still in prison in Kwangju. During the incident, he became one of the 'Citizens' Committee to Seek Solutions'. His attempts at peacemaking initially brought a sentence of 15 years imprisonment. This sentence has recently been reduced to six years. Other respected citizens are still serving life sentences for their involvement in the days of crisis. 'In any other country' a resident tells me angrily these people would have been given a prize'.

Between May 24 and 27 1980 the people of Kwangju, having taken control of the city, were faced with the problem of what to do next. A group of citizens took on a negotiating role. They counselled nonviolence and collected many of the arms which had been taken, they made arrangements for blood transfusions (citizens quickly donated more blood than was needed). They found places for the injured and the dead, and for the grief of mourners.

During this time, leaflets were scattered over they city by military helicopters saying that people could safely surrender to the authorities. The military promised that there would be no reprisals.

On the early morning of May 26 the tanks began to re-enter the city. Seventeen members of the Solutions Committee decided to walk out towards them. In his diary, Father Kim calls this 'the death procession'. At first a couple of people followed, then a few more. By the time they reached the barricades, hundreds of people were behind them.

It was now about 9 am and the crowd was growing all the time. On either side of the road, Martial Law troops equipped with bayonets and loaded rifles were standing on alert. We could also see soldiers stationed on the upper floors and roofs of the surrounding buildings . . .

A general arrived in a black sedan, the two stars on each of his shoulders glistening. As he followed his staff officers and came to where we were standing, he must have felt shame, for he suggested that we go to Martial Law Headquarters to talk. Since I had been selected to act as group representative, I spoke in no uncertain terms. We would not move until the army retreated to its former position. The general said they would and gave the order to the tank drivers. The tanks rumbled away. The populace shot off blanks in applause.

The retreat of the tanks was perhaps the strangest event of all in this most innocent, most peaceful of revolutions, in which the people of a city were massacred, then laid down their weapons and asked for an apology.

The retreat, of course, was temporary. After the army recaptured the city an unknown number of people – estimated at well over 1,000 – were detained, some hundreds faced trials conducted in near total secrecy.

Extreme torture was used to extract false evidence linking the events in Kwangju with opposition leader Kim Dae-Jung, arrested in Seoul on May 17.

Demands the Truth Church

The people detained as 'ringleaders' and charged with sedition in connection with the incident must be the most embarrassingly unlikely set of 'criminals' ever falsely convicted, even in Korea.

Recently, following the Supreme Court confirmation of their sentences, all 'incident' prisoners except Father Kim have been moved from Kwangju to other more distant prisons. Their visiting rights have been reduced to one visit per month and their heads have been shaved.

One intellectual who has courageously stood up to imprisonment, pain and interrogation, was deeply depressed when his head was shaved, and wrote to his wife that she should not visit him anymore. Fortunately, she did not get his letter.

To get to Namdong Church worshippers must walk up a narrow dead-end street. Today this street is heavily guarded by well-dressed observers who do not appear particularly prayerful. All afternoon people come, nevertheless, to meet and pray. Priests are gathering in the presbytery, coming from nearby towns and from other dioceses. It is Monday May 18 and Mass is scheduled for 8 pm. There is some uncertainty whether it will be held because at any time intelligence men can close off the street and riot police are not far away. But somewhere it is decided that this evening prayer is permissible, and people are pleased that the Archbishop had come to celebrate this mass with them. About eighty ninety priests are here, and an army of nuns in black, and the people

remembering.

As always in a Catholic parish the majority are women. For piety or for justice, they make the thing work. Here they still wear little white veils that remind me of first communions and meetings of the 'Children of Mary'.

Archbishop Youn speaks for his people. He is learning, now, out of this tragedy, to preach justice. He is learning to remember and question and to recognise, in this, his pastoral task.

It is such a bitter experience for us – so many dead, wounded, disabled, and so many hurt families. How can we comfort them?

He has strongly supported the 'scapegoats' imprisoned in connection with the Kwangju incident and some Catholics attribute the recent commutation of three death sentences to his personal intervention. He warns the government that unless they acknowledge their accountability they must expect continuing opposition from Christians in Kwangju.

To oppress the thirst for truth with lies and propaganda, or to attempt to stamp it out by physical force amounts to denying our own humanity and is opposed to the will of God. The truth is the basis and strength for justice, peace and liberty. The truth will eventually come to light. It is possible only for a little while to hide the truth through violence and oppression, but we have a duty to work to make the truth known.

Families of prisoners welcome the concern of Church leaders and there is a sense of relief and joy if a political prisoner is released, a death sentence commuted, or a prison term reduced. But some people express a concern that if Church leaders should throw all their energy and influence into negotiating the release of individual prisoners, the regime may hope to divert them from active engagement in broader issues. They will be tempted to compromise their role as a critical conscience of social policy.

Some foreign missionaries join the Korean priests in celebrating the Eucharist but I seem to be the only other non-Korean in the congregation. I am sharing a hymnbook with a girl in the back row struggling with the words, not knowing the meanings, feeling stupid.

I am aware of sadness and courage around me and of the emptiness of being a stranger.

There is not much that I can give, not even understanding, only the absurdity of my presence in this place on this day: a kind of pilgrimage, some kind of offering.

Song for the Dead

One morning I go early to the cemetery. 'This is the safest time' people say. Many who came here to pray on Monday have been arrested and interrogated.

Outside the city, among farms and forested hills, frogs are croaking in the flooded paddies. Cuckoos call among the trees, predicting, some say, by the length of their song, whether the life of the hearer will be long or short.

A student searches his memory for some elusive line from Shakespeare that fits the feeling of this morning. He says he hasn't spoken English for a long time. Once he spoke with a foreign friend every day, but they had a political quarrel and after that he only felt like speaking Korean.

'Macbeth, Act one' he says 'This guest of summer, the temple-haunting martlet . . .'

I am lucky that now he has changed his mind about speaking English and talks of the poetry of Kim Chiha, and many other poets of the people, and about the educational ideas of Paulo Friere, and about the teachings of Friere, and about the teachings of Buddhism, and of a Christian vision in which Jesus is 'a man of love, a revolutionary man'.

'Korean graves are round, pregnant, grassy shapes in the earth. In this cemetery, one hundred and twenty-five victims of the incident are buried in neat rows on a hillside. Only some of those who died are here; others have no known resting-place. The graves are decorated with flowers and fruit. Burnt out sticks of incense lie on the ground, and here and there some other offering – a book of Buddhist prayers, a cigarette.

A young woman is sitting beside one of the graves, watching carefully and gently for a long time, as people do when they are in love.

Another young woman goes from grave to grave straightening the flowers, lighting incense at a mound that has no name. The song she is singing is the 'April Song' of the 1960 student revolution.

Strong threads of emotion link the events of the past. History can be suppressed, but never quite destroyed.

On the way back to Kwangju we pass the prison, its walls surrounded by fields, white towers bright in the sunshine. 'For all who go there' a friend says, 'this is a vale of tears'. When such a place is seen to really exist with the sun shining on it, it is difficult to grasp the evil which it represents. This prison, and other prisons and detention centres in Korea have become notorious throughout the world. No one seriously maintains any more that extreme torture is not a standard method of dealing with political dissent in the ROK. Its use is known, and in effect condoned, by Korea's allies.

Cho Ah-ra, Presbyterian Elder and leader of the YWCA, smiles a wry smile. She has been torturned many times.

She is over 70. Her hands move slowly and uncertainly and she does not stand easily. Her body has been used up for the struggle. 'I am too shy to speak about it' she says.

There are bullet holes in the walls and the desk in her office and the door is broken. 'Ever since the world began' she continues 'there has been conflict between the forces of good and the forces of evil. Very often it seems as if good will be completely wiped out.'

'Our situation is very poor' another woman tells me. 'All the time we are very weak – I try to reach my children "You must pray. You must always love". But we cannot love everything. I keep telling them "Everything is lovely, lovely, lovely, beautiful". Sometimes they do not believe me.

"Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan" (11)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

Homesickness

(Continued from the previous issue)

"When they roared at me derogatory Japanese foolish or stupid, I didn't understand what they meant, and I was beaten. I felt bitter. I shed tears, puzzled why was I beaten." (*Kyung Han Suk*)

Someone mentioned the language barrier. Another cited the Korean girls clumsiness and low productivity.

So Kum An, a silk-reeling hand, with her wage in arrears for a month, was fined by the factory and no wage was given her, simply on the ground that she couldn't reeled good quality thread.

The wages for workers in silk-reeling factories in Nagano Prefecture depended on the quality of their products. Those who were unable to reel the minimum standard said by the factory were fined. Those who performed better than the standard were given bonus. The fine was in various forms. It was not unusual that some females were not given a peny of wage even if they worked for ten hours and so a day.

Off-grade goods meant a fine of 5 sen, (if fine was decided as 5 sen). Being late in beginning the work, they were fined 3 sen and snapping of thread punished with a penalty of 4 sen. In case of one female, the total amount of fines were larger than her wage and she was not given a peny for her month-long work.

There were differences in skill of female workers. Among 10 recruited females only two or three females were fitted for the job. Another 3 or 4 could work as such depending on condition. And the remaining 2 or 3 were not suitable for the job. Their life at factories were hellish.

"These uncapable females were always scolded by an overseer. I have not experienced such a thing. We began to learn a way of making a knot of thread. After we learnt once, we made a knot following another's example. I learned by heart the way at one time. The female who came to the factory with me was not able to make a knot in spite of her repeated trials. At last she burst into tears . . . . To make a knot of thread is a basis of job at a silk-throwing factory. Therefore, those who were unable to make a knot, could not do the work at the factory. However, an overseer taught her earnestly but finally he beat her saying stupid."

She couldn't make a knot however much she was taught. Then, she was ordered to clean inside the factory. She swept inside the compound all day carrying a broom. The overseer hissed at her "You stupid!" She was scarcely given money. She was treated not as a worker but as a charwoman. She was not a stupid. She was just a botcher and was unable to make a knot . . . ." (*Ryang Myong Jin*)

The matter of capability greatly influenced the life of the female workers at factories.

"I fled from the factory where I worked first as a recruited female worker. I worked at another silk-reeling mill. Then, I was able to speak Japanese as fluently as Japanese did, because several years had passed. In addition, I was able to reel better thread than the standard thread. At a certain period, I worked as Japanese." (*Ku Haeng Ja*)

No Korean female workers were happy. They cried, getting homesick as they parted from their parents in their childhood and couldn't but work at textile factories in Japan.

"Why did I weep so frequently at the time? After the work we came back to a dormitory, exhausted and sat absentmindedly on a bed-quilt. Then someone began to sob. Some elders consoled a sobbing younger, saying "Why are you sobbing? Please don't cry, if not, I feel sad, too." She also cried. Then the sobbing cried 'Onni (elder sister in Korean)" and all the females in the room began to cry. Some females sobbed and others wept loudly . . . . All of us wanted to cry when we thought of our homeland. By crying we might try to keep our mind from our homeland and live with our painful life in an alien land as it was . . . ." (*Ryang Myong Jin*)

"I also cried frequently getting homesick. As my fellow colleagues slept in the room, I rose secretly and went to a toilet, where I sobbed. I found other females doing the same thing. I heard a tearful voice from other toilet rooms . . . . . Even at midnight I wept, remembering my brothers and sisters at the hometown and remembered them by crying." (*Chong Jae Jun*)

"There were hardly any Korean females who got an education at their hometown. Therefore literacy was uncommon among the Korean females. Among my fellow workers several females could read Korean. When our female workers received letters from their hometown, they brought them to the learned. When they read letters loudly, others listened as if letters were for themselves. No matter whether letters were on good news or bad news, they cried their eyes out. And when letters were read through, they began to sob. Letters from the hometown were regarded as addressed to the whole of them." (*Ku Haeng Ja*)

"When we think of our hometown, our feelings boiled. Whenever we saw mountains and rivers of Japan to have a hard time!' and dormitory, we thought of those of our hometowns . . . . Furthermore, we were even seized with the wild idea that we might return to our hometown if we went over mountains. Whenever I was forced to work hard at a factory in Ashikaga, I thought 'did I come to Japan to have a hard time?'and yearned for the hometown and my parents there . . . . But when I realized that even if I pined for my hometown, I was unable to go out from the factory, I felt distressed and began to cry. After crying I made up my mind to endure." (*Kim Bok Tal*)

Overseers beat those factory girls when they sobbed because their cries hindered the sleep of other workers.

"Whenever some homesick workers began to cry at midnight, they crept into bed so that their tearful voices might not be passed their lips." (*Li In Sul*)

Crying was a part of their life in factories.

Movies were one of their most favorite past times. But it was different for those who understood Japanese and those who didn't understand Japanese.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Children and Dragonflies"

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

OCT. 2

*Benin President Mathieu Kerekou met Son Chang Su, ambassador of the DPRK to Benin.

Declaring that he unconditionally supported the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea waged by the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, he said that reunification of Korea must be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the DPRK President.

OCT. 3

*A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Hyong U left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Republic of Niger.

*A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kwon Sang Man left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

OCT. 4

*An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Togo was signed in Pyongyang.

OCT. 5

*A government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Hans Reichelt, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang by air to attend the 6th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the GDR.

*A delegation of the Icelandic Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea headed by Thorsteinn Helgason, chairman of the committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*A delegation of the Polish Press Agency (PAP) headed by its editor-in-chief Janusz Roszkowski arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

OCT. 6

*A delegation of the Southeast Asian Regional Office of the World Health Organization headed by Mohamed Musthafa Hussain, Minister of Health of the Republic of Maldives, arrived in Pyongyang by air for a visit to the DPRK.

*A delegation of Social Scientists of the DPRK left Pyongyang by plane to participate in a scientific symposium commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution in China.

*A delegation of Romanian army jounalists headed by Olaru Radu, editor-in-chief of "Apararea Patriei,", central organ of the Minister of National Defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic arrived in Pyongyang by air.

*A delegation of Japanese writers headed by Natsubori Masamoto, writer and director of the Pen Club and Chairman of the Committee for the Press and Expression of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

OCT. 7

*A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left Pyongyang by air to attend an International Symposium on Defence of the Democratic Rights of the Journalists scheduled in Bulgaria.

OCT. 9

*A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Association, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to China.

OCT. 10

*A delegation of Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) headed by its editor-in-chief Chae Jun Byong left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Romania.

*A delegation of the Food Industry Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea left Pyongyang by train for Bulgaria.

OCT. 12

*The 1981–82 working plan for the implementation of the agreement on cultural cooperation concluded between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

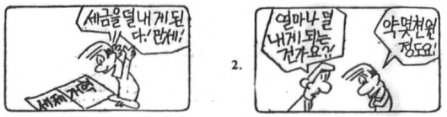
The south Korean economy is heavily dependent on foreign capital. The prices are skyrocketing. The average monthly living cost increased by 34 percent compared with last year.

These cartoons reprinted from the south Korean papers are on sluggish state of the economy.

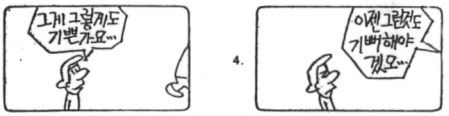
S. Korean Cartoons on Economic Crisis

두꺼비 안앱

THE HANGUK ILBO
SEP. 19, 1981



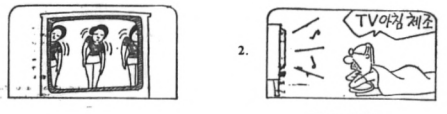
1. Taxes have been cut back.
2. How much is the cutback? Some several thousands of won.



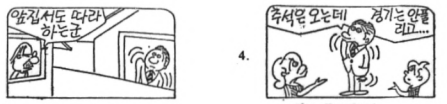
3. Are you happy about such small reduction?
4. Now even such a thing pleases us.

완순 (2026) 이제베

THE CHUNGANG ILBO
AUG. 31, 1981



TV morning exercise



3. Next-door person is exercising.
4. The Harvest Moon Day comes, but the business is dull.

社會漫評

"Do they think of me as 'bed-ridden'....?"

THE HANGUK ILBO AUG. 19, 1981

社會漫評

"Is it ice or stone?"

THE HANGUK ILBO SEP. 26, 1981

(Continued from page 3)

south Korea should be put to an end. Democrats and patriots including Mr. Kim Dae Jung (ex-presidential candidate) should be released immediately. Let's support the struggle of the south Korean people for democratization of their society.

4. We offer our solidarity to the Korean people, who are struggling to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Signed by
Kathleen Tacchi-Morris
President, Women for Disarmament
Monique Petit
International Association against Torture
Ruth Osborne
Vice-President, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Cogmid Munkhzargal
International Committee of Children's and Adolescents' Movements (CIMEA)
Renee Bridel
Rep. at UN Geneva, International Association of Democratic Lawyers
Cynthia Edith Roberts
World Peace Council
Abdul Aziz
Vice-President, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
Heta Tuominen
General Secretary, Organizing Committee of Women's Meeting for European Committee for Security and Cooperation
Rose Guerin
President of International Ravensbruck Committee; honourary deputy of National Assembly of France
Paiva Helena Arolainen
Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Nordic Centre Youth
Karin Hansen
Peace March 1981
Sheryl Craig
President, Women for Racial and Economic Equality (U.S.)
Lily Borchenko
National Secretary, Congress of Canadian Women
Elizabeth Tebbs
Chairman, National Assembly of Women (U.K.)
Karola Maltry
German Peace Society
Maya Lahiri
Member of the Executive Committee, National Federation of Indian Women; professor
Molly Okalebo
Chairman, National Council of Women of Uganda
Vilma Espin Guillois
President, Federation of Cuban Women; Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba; Member of the Council of State
Fanny Edelman
President, Women's Union of Argentina; ex-General Secretary of the WIDF; professor
Gloria Stanford
writer
and other 216.

"Asahi Shimbun"

"Radicalizing Student Movement"

"No signs show that students will stay quiet," Tokyo's leading daily The Asahi Shimbun wrote on Nov. 5.

The Asahi Shimbun, in the Nov. 5 article written by its Seoul correspondent, described the recent student protests as "radical" and "well-organized."

Follows the gist of the Asahi story, entitled, "Radicalizing Student Movement;" and "Its Armed Resistance." (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

The south Korean students have started anti-"government" demonstrations on the campus at various universities, beginning with Seoul National University.

In order to prevent students' demonstrations, the university authorities, while letting a large number of riot policemen move into the campus, have taken strong measures against the students. (Many of the students who had participated in the demonstrations were expelled or suspended indefinitely.)

No signs show that the students will stay quiet.

Students started to be brisk in their anti-"government" moves on September 17 when a rally was held on the campus of Seoul National University. Handbills attacking Minister of Education Lee Gyu Ho were distributed at the rally, while students demanded the release of arrested students and the resignation of "government"-controlled professors.

As a follow-up to the demonstration staged by Seoul National University students, students of Sogwang University in downtown Seoul waged an anti-"government" demonstration, distributed handbills. At that time, some posters were put on the walls of the student hall there. According to the university authorities, a slogan reading "Youth must shed blood for the liberation of the people. . ." was found in the posters.

On Sep. 29, students of Chonnam University in Kwangju, South Cholla Prov. staged an anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstration. When an athletic mass meeting was held that day, one of the students suddenly read a "Declaration for National Liberation, Against Imperialism and an on-campus demonstration and move, over 1,500 students staged an in-campus demonstration and clashed with riot police. Around 500 students climbed a wall and marched at double-quick in downtown Kwangju. Informed sources said that 38 students were arrested and over 16 policemen were injured.

On the same day, three universities – Yonsei, Korean Foreign Language and Kyunghee universities – were involved in student protest actions.

In October, no tendency was seen for student protests to calm down when anti-"government" handbills were distributed on the campus at Sunggyungwan and Hanyang universities. On Oct. 23 , 300 students of Seoul National University held an anti-"government" rally. Over 300 tear bomb-shooting riot police moved into the campus to disperse students. However, the students continued sporadic demonstrations for two hours. The stone-and-glass bottle throwing students – some wielding steel pipes and pieces of lumber – clashed with riot police.

Photo shows riot police surrounded the student demonstration on May 29. (UPI)

On Oct. 24 after an athletic match between Yonsei and Koryo universities was over, some students of the two universities staged a street demonstration in Myongdong in downtown Seoul, distributing handbills denouncing economic cooperation between Japan and south Korea.

On Oct. 27, anti-"government" handbills were distributed on the campus of Ehwa Woman's University. On Oct. 29, over 300 students of Koryo University staged an anti-Chon protest rally, calling for the resignation of the Chon regime and opposition to the '88 Olympics.

Students vigorously rose in an anti-Chon demonstration, throwing rocks on May 28. (AP)

Appearance of Steel Pipes & Staves

The recent student protests are characterized as "radical." Under the Pak regime, the students' anti-"government" demonstrations were non-violent. Though there were some stone-throwing students, most of them did not have stones in advance. During the recent protest, students were prepared to fight with riot police, using steel pipes and staves.

Instead of stones, students sometimes use glass bottles and "new weapons," bottles filled with feces.

During the Oct. 23 demonstration staged on the campus of Seoul National University, over 20 policemen were injured. (two of them seriously) In the Sep. 29 demonstration in Chonnam University one plain-closes man was beaten up by the students and were thrown into a pond.

"Yankee Go Home!"

The slogans and contents of handbills are also more radical. Words such as "anti-fascism", "anti-imperialism," "comprador fascistic groups" and "national liberation" are frequently used in the handbills.

The students also oppose concrete policies and measures of the Chon regime. This is clearly seen in the words "Opposition to '88 Olympic Games" and "Opposition to Economic Cooperation between Korea and Japan." Moreover, students of Yonsei University shouted "Yankee Go Home!" and other anti-American slogans.

Ex-S. Korean Soldier Describes U.S. as "Freebooter"

P. F. C. Li Sang Il (24) of ex-south Korean army who came over to the DPRK some time ago met home and foreign reporters at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang on October 27.

Li Sang Il, former private first class of the machine-gun party, weapons platoon, third company, first battalion, seventh regiment, sixth division, fifth army corps of the south Korean army, said that the motive of his coming over to the DPRK was that he was disillusioned about the south Korean society under the rule of Chon Du Hwan and harboured longing for the north.

He said:

From long ago I knew that the north has been turned into a land of bliss good to live in under the splendid administration of General Kim Il Sung and that compatriots in the north are all evenly well off, having no worry about food, clothing and housing.

I had been subjected to maltreatment and hardships from my childhood. Each time I felt my sufferings, I longed for the north with a desire to lead a life worth living even if I may live a single day.

With a faith that it is a genuine road of life, a road for the nation, to come over to the north where there are General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Kim Jong Il, I took the road of coming over to the DPRK.

I felt it was a most disgraceful thing to take a rifle for such traitors to the nation and murderers as Chon Du Hwan and could not endure to serve him as a soldier, taking the road of crime against the fellow countrymen.

I repented of having lived an unworthy life, forgetting the conscience and duty of a Korean born in Korea. I began to feel an urge to get rid of this disgraceful lot at any cost.

After deep consideration I came to a conclusion that the only way to live as a Korean young man on the genuine road of patriotism for the country and the nation was to come over to the DPRK where there is General Kim Il Sung.

Noting that the south is a hell on earth unfit for human habitation, he continued:

Chon Du Hwan is ferocious like a wolf to the nation, the fellow countrymen, but looks up to Yankees as if they were his grandfather, selling off the country and the nation lock, stock and barrel to them.

The master in the south is not Koreans but Yankees who have come across the ocean.

The prerogative of the supreme command over the "ROK army" is seized by the Yankees and the economy of the south has been reduced to a dependent economy lining the pocket of the U.S. billionaires.

The United States is not a friendly country nor guardian but an out-and-out aggressor and free-booter. This was laid bare more glaringly before the world at the time of the Kwangju incident.

Chon Du Hwan is arming the officers and men of the army with the idea of anti-communism and confrontation and massing huge armed forces in the area along the truce line, staging war exercises without let up.

In the DPRK everything I see and hear is new and makes me doubt if I were dreaming a dream. Seeing this brilliant reality, I feel that I have done rights in coming over to the north.

Li Sang Il said:

What I felt most warmly in the north is that the people in the north, closely all united in one idea and one purpose, are all living a happy life with nothing more to desire, holding in high esteem General Kim Il Sung and the sagacious leader Kim Jong Il.

Touring Pyongyang, I clearly realized that the north is the best land of bliss for the working people in the world.

The more I feel this, the more ardent becomes my desire to make the people in the south enjoy a happy life like the fellow countrymen in the north as early as possible, holding in high esteem the great leader and the dear leader in the reunified country.

Reality of the north is quite different from what I had been told in the south. War is out of thought for the people here in the north. They are engaged only in the peaceful construction. They are striving to achieve peaceful reunification of the country on all accounts.

I am firmly convinced that my relatives in the native village and friends and colleagues in the army will no longer be deceived by the anti-communist propaganda of the Chon Du Hwan group, but turn out as one to the road of patriotism against the Yankees and the Chon Du Hwan group who are making a desperate attempt to obstruct reunification and provoke a war.

Seoul's Provocation

(Continued from page 1)

Sea of the DPRK and above its territorial waters east of Kosong on the East Sea, from 11 hours 7 minutes to 25 minutes" on Nov. 3.

Pyongyang described these military moves on the part of Washington and Seoul as a "premeditated provocative act" which might easily lead the situation on the peninsula to "a higher pitch of strain."

The air space violation and espionage acts by the U.S. spy plane was conducted 13 times since the Aug. 26 incident.

New Air Route

(Continued from page 1)

lines in accordance with the rules of civil aviation of the DPRK and the rules and procedures of the International Civil Aviation Organization," the KCNA reported on Nov. 4.

"A concrete problem of cooperating the operation of the new air corridor should be decided by the ICAO and the countries concerned," it said.

The DPRK has no diplomatic relations with Japan. No direct Pyongyang-Tokyo air flight is available.

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